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SOIL SUBSTITUTE

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(71) Applicant(s)
DEBCO PTY. LTD.

(72) Inventor(s)
CHRISTOPHER JOHN DRYSDALE; DAVID GEORGE NICHOLS

(74) Attorney or Agent
GRIFFITH HACK & CO. MELBOURNE

(57) Claim

1. A method of producing a soil substitute comprising intimately mixing shredded treebark with quarry stone particles and silica sand particles and composting the shredded treebark particles while mixed with the quarry stone particles and sand particles.

11. A soil substitute comprised of an intimate mixture of shredded and composted treebark, stone aggregate particles and silica sand particles.

SOIL SUBSTITUTE

TECHNICAL FIELD

This invention relates to soil substitutes capable of supporting plant growth. More particularly, it enables production of a soil substitute in quantities suitable for soil substitution on a large scale, such as in landscaping operations.

At present, landscaping operations consume large quantities of natural top soil harvested from soil supply site. The resulting degradation of large tracts of land around major population centers is a major environmental problem which can only be overcome by the development of a soil substitute which will support plant growth and which is of such mechanical strength and workability that it can be used for large scale landscaping purposes. Currently available soil substitutes do not meet these requirements and are generally limited to small scale applications such as for potting mixes. The present invention enables the production of a soil substitute which can be produced economically in large quantities without the environmental problems associated with the harvesting of naturally occurring top soil.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to the invention there is provided a method of producing a soil substitute comprising intimately mixing shredded treebark with quarry stone particles and silica sand particles and composting the shredded treebark particles while mixed with the quarry stone particles and sand particles.

The term "composting" is made in this specification to refer to a process of rapid decomposition of the organic material, and includes partial decomposition to produce desired characteristics.

The composting step may include the addition of water to the mixture of shredded treebark, quarry stone particles and sand particles to bring the water content of the mixture into the range 40 to 60% by weight.

Preferably, the shredded treebark, quarry stone particles and sand particles are mixed in the following proportions by volume:

Shredded Treebark 50-75%

Quarry stone particles 10-40%

Silica sand particles 5-25%

Lignite may also be added in the proportion 0-15% by volume.

Minor minerals may be included in the mixture as required.

Preferably further, the quarry stone particles comprise particles of a relatively coarse aggregate with a range of particle sizes up to about 9.50mm and particles of a relatively fine aggregate with a range of particle sizes up to about 6.70mm. More particularly, it is preferred that the coarse aggregate particles comprise between 10 to 15% by volume of the mixture and that the fine aggregate particles also comprise between 10 to 15% by volume of the mixture.

Preferably further, the silica sand particles comprise particles of relatively coarse and fine sand aggregates. A major proportion of the coarse sand aggregate particles may fall in the size range 75 micron to 1.18mm and a major proportion of the fine sand particles may fall in the size range 300 micron to 2.36 micron.

Preferably, the coarse sand particles comprise between 5 to 10% by volume of the mixture and the fine sand particles comprise between 10 to 15% by volume of the mixture.

The shredded treebark may be obtained from the bark of *Pinus radiata* or from the bark of slash Pine (*Pinus elliottii*) or from alternative barks as disclosed in Table A herein.

Preferably, composting of the shredded treebark is performed by laying out the mixture of shredded treebark particles, stone aggregate particles and sand particles in windrows, and aerating the shredded treebark by mechanically turning the material in the windrows so that composting proceeds within the temperature range 42-60 degrees Celcius.

The invention extends to any soil substitute produced by the above-described method and more generally extends to a soil substitute comprised of an intimate mixture of shredded and composted treebark, stone aggregate particles and silica sand particles.

Preferably, the composted treebark is such that a major proportion of its particles are such as to pass through a 15mm sieve.

BEST MODES OF CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

In order that the invention may be more fully explained the presently preferred materials and production process will now be described in some detail.

The main constituents used in the production process are:-

Shredded Treebark

- Course aggregate stone particles
- Fine aggregate stone particles
- Course silica sand particles
- Fine silica sand particles
- Minor Lignite minerals and chemicals as required
- Water

The basic specifications of these materials are as follows:-

Shredded Treebark

Treebark is obtained from the bark of pinus radiata, or from the bark of the Pinus elliotti (Slash Pine). Alternate materials that can be used are shown as Table A.

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The bark is trucked into the plant in random sizes, and is basically size separated through a trommel screen.

It is then further separated into smaller sizes by partially drying and is then mixed with sand, aggregates, dusts, chemicals and water in a single pass through a mechanical blending plant.

The chemical additives are:-

Nitrogen
Lime 0-2%
Iron 0-0.5%
Trace elements 0-2%
Phosphoros 0-2%
Gypsum 0-5%

The trace elements which may be used are manganese, boron, copper, zinc and molybdenum.

The chemical addition is by weight, and the amounts vary according to the client/end use need.

TABLE A

The treebark may be obtained from one or more of the following timber species:

SOFTWOOD

Pinus radiata	-	Monterey Pine
Pinus elliotii	-	Slash Pine
Pinus pinaster	-	Maritime Pine
Pinus sylvestris	-	Scotch Pine
Pinus strobus	-	White Pine
Pinus echinata	-	Short leaf Pine
Pinus taeda	-	Loblolly Pine
Pinus plaustris	-	Long leaf Pine
Pinus ponderosa	-	Ponderosa Pine
Pinus monticola	-	Western White Pine
Pinus contorta	-	Lodgepole Pine
Pinus lambertiana	-	Sugar Pine

Sequoia sempervirens	-	Redwood
Libocedrus decurrens	-	California Intense Cedar
Taidium distichum	-	Cypress
Larix occidentalis	-	Western Larch
Tsuga canadensis	-	Eastern Hemlock
Abies magnifica	-	Red Fir
Abies concolor	-	White Fir
Pseudotsuga menziessi	-	Douglas Fir
Picea englemanii	-	Engelman Spreuce
Araucaria cunninghamii	-	Hoop Pine

HARDWOOD

Quercus velutina	-	Black Oak
Quercus alba	-	White Oak
Quercus falcata	-	Red Oak
Quercus stellata	-	Post Oak
Carya spp.	-	Hickory
Liquidamber styraciflua	-	Yellow Poplar
Castanea dentata	-	Chestnut
Juglans nigra	-	Black Walnut

Coarse Aggregate

Two types of stone aggregates are used in the blend and these are generally in accordance with the specifications laid down by the Road Construction Authority of Victoria, and generally supported by the general specifications laid down in Australian Standard 2758.1 (Aggregates and Rock for Engineering Purposed - Part 1 - Concrete Aggregates.)

In general, the course aggregates comply with R.C.A. Specification 812, and more particularly Table 812.021.

More specifically, the material added will comply with AS 2758.1, Table 1, Single Size Aggregate.

The mass of sample passing by % will be within the range:-

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Range % Pass</u>
6.70mm	100%
4.75mm	85-100%
2.36mm	0-40%
0.075mm	0-2%

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The desired range for "stone dust" is therefore 0.75mm to 5.0mm.

Sand

These basically apply to sands that are added to the blend, two types are added - a "coarse" sand and a "fine" sand.

Fine aggregate grading requirements are shown in Australian Standard 2758.1 (Concrete Aggregates), and more specifically defined in R.C.A. Specification 610, Part 16, "Fine Aggregates".

The grading parameters are as follows:-

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Range % Pass by Mass</u>
4.75mm	90-100%
2.36mm	75-100%
1.18mm	50-90%
0.6mm	30-60%
0.3mm	10-30%
0.15mm	2-10%
0.075mm	0.3%

The correct formulated blend may be obtained by using two types of sand, with the following specific individual grading limits:

Fine Sand

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Range % Pass By Mass</u>
2.36mm	99-100%
1.18mm	97-100%
600 micron	85-96%
300 micron	45-70%
150 micron	5-50%
75 micron	0-3%

The desired range of fine sand is therefore 75 micron to 1.18mm.

Coarse Sand

The specification for coarse sands is derived from R.C.A. Specification 702 (Subsurface Drainage), and the relevant table is 702.051 "Grading Requirements for Granular Filter Material".

The grading requirements are:-

<u>Sieve Size</u>	<u>Range % Pass by Mass</u>
2.36mm	100%
1.18mm	95-100%
600 micron	70-98%
300 micron	30-60%
150 micron	0-12%
75 micron	0%

This grading is defined as A1 single and first stage filter material.

The desired range is between 300 micron and 2.36 micron.

The coarser range is required to allow high hydraulic conductivity of water, and to prevent binding of the other components. In addition the use of coarse sand allows root growth to go downwards, rather than becoming root bound because of an impervious and impenetrable barrier.

Water Quality

Water is a critical material in the composting process and should be within the following range:-

Acid/alkali range [pH]	5.5 to 7.5
Total dissolved salts not to exceed	1000 parts per million

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Lignite

Lignite may be added in the range 0-15% by weight. The source of lignite is from the fine gradings of brown coal less than 5mm diameter.

Production Process

The consistent materials are firstly prepared and mixed as follows:

- (a) Treebark is graded and prepared
- (b) Coarse aggregate is added
- (c) Fine aggregate is added
- (d) Coarse sand is added
- (e) Fine sand is added
- (f) Lignite
- (g) Minor minerals are added. Minor minerals are generally known as "clay minerals" and include materials such as zealyte, Kaolite, Bentonite etc.

The ingredient materials are blended in the following ratios by volume:-

Shredded Treebark	50-75%
Coarse aggregates	10-20%
Fine aggregates	10-20%
Coarse sand	5-10%
Fine sand	10-15%
Lignite	0-15%

Minor trace elements as required.

The composting process consists of:-

After single pass the material is laid out in windrows of any length, preferably about two metres high, and five metres wide.

Aeration of the windrows is carried out by mechanical means so that the product temperature is constantly within the range of 42-60 degrees Celcius.

If necessary water is added to replace losses caused by evaporation and microbial activity.

The final size of the composted treebark is within the range as follows:-

Passing 15mm sieve	100%
Retained on 8mm sieve	25-35%
Passing 3mm sieve	30-40%

These size parameters are chosen as research and testing indicates that this size range allows the greatest root growth to take place under the widest range or climatic conditions.

In addition, this size range allows the overall correct particle size to be achieved when mixed with other ingredients.

It has been found that the most desirable characteristics or specifications for the final material are as follows:-

- (a) Bulk density less than 1 (one).
- (b) Water content - Between 40% and 60%, as measured in Appendix F of the draft Australian Standard for Potting Mixes.
- (c) Salt level - not to exceed 1000 S/cm.
- (d) pH - between 6.5 and 7.5 as measured in Appendix G of Draft Australian Standard.
- (e) Ammonium ion content not to exceed 100 p.p.m. as measured in Appendix C of Draft Standards.
- (f) Nitrogen content (ammonium plus nitrate ions) must not exceed 250 p.p.m., as measured in Appendix C of the Draft Regulations.

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(g) Bio-assay - the root length of germinating radish. Seeds must reach a minimum of 80% of the root length of a control as measured in Appendix E of the Draft Australian Standard for Potting Mixes.

The above specifications can be achieved in material produced in large quantities in accordance with the production process described above. This material has excellent plant propagating properties and its physical properties are such that it can be used as a soil substitute in large scale landscaping. However, the particular materials and process parameters which have been described in some detail are advanced by way of example only and they could be varied or modified according to the availability of materials and particular requirements for soil substitutes in some applications. It is accordingly to be understood that the invention is in no way limited to these particular materials and process parameters and that many modifications and variations will fall within the scope of the appended claims.

CLAIMS

1. A method of producing a soil substitute comprising intimately mixing shredded treebark with quarry stone particles and silica sand particles and composting the shredded treebark particles while mixed with the quarry stone particles and sand particles.

2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein water is added to the mixture of shredded treebark, quarry stone particles and sand particles to bring the water content of the mixture into the range 40 to 60% by weight.

3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the shredded treebark, quarry stone particles and sand particles are mixed in the following proportions by volume:

Shredded Treebark 50-75%

Quarry stone particles 10-40%

Silica sand particles 5-25%

4. A method as claimed in claim 3 wherein lignite is added in the proportion 0-15% by volume.

5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the quarry stone particles comprise particles of a relatively coarse aggregate with a range of particle sizes up to about 9.50mm and particles of a relatively fine aggregate with a range of particle sizes up to about 6.70mm.

6. A method as claimed in claim 5 wherein the coarse aggregate particles comprise between 10 to 15% by volume of the mixture and the fine aggregate particles also comprise between 10 to 15% by volume of the mixture.

7. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the silica sand particles comprise particles of relatively coarse and fine sand aggregates.

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8. A method as claimed in claim 7 wherein a major proportion of the coarse sand aggregate particles fall in the size range 75 micron to 1.18mm and a major proportion of the fine sand particles fall in the size range 300 micron to 2.36 micron.
9. A method as claimed in claim 7 or claim 8 wherein the coarse sand particles comprise between 5 to 10% by volume of the mixture and the fine sand particles comprise between 10 to 15% by volume of the mixture.
10. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein composting of the shredded treebark is performed by laying out the mixture of shredded treebark particles, stone aggregate particles and sand particles in windrows, and aerating the shredded treebark by mechanically turning the material in the windrows so that composting proceeds within the temperature range 42-60 degrees Celcius.
11. A soil substitute comprised of an intimate mixture of shredded and composted treebark, stone aggregate particles and silica sand particles.
12. A soil substitute as claimed in claim 11 wherein the composted treebark is such that a major proportion of its particles are such as to pass through a 15mm sieve.

DATED THIS 23RD DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1990.

DEBCO PTY. LTD.

By Its Patent Attorneys

GRIFFITH HACK & CO.

Fellows Institute of Patent
Attorneys of Australia

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DEBC. ★ P13 90-312602/42 ★ AU 9050-101-A
Soil substit. prodn. for large scale use - by composting mixt. of
shredded tree bark, quarry stone particles, silica sand and opt.
lignite

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23.02.90 as 050101 (974SC)

Soil substitutes are produced by intimately mixing shredded tree bark with quarry stone and silicon sand-particles and composting the mixt.

Pref. water is added to the mixt. to bring the water content to 40-60 wt.%. The mixt. contains 50-75 wvol.% shredded bark, 10-40% stone particles and 5-25% sand particles. Up to 15 vol.% lignite is added. The quarry stone particles range from 9.50 - 6.70 mm. The coarse and finer particles are each at 10-15 vol.%. Coarse sand (75 microns-1.18mm) and fine sand (2.36-300 microns) are at 5-10 and 10-15 vol.% . Composting is by laying out the mixt. in windows and aerating by mechanically turning the material at 42-60 deg.C. The soil substitutes, esp. passing a 15mm sieve. are new.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Process produces soil substitute in large amts. pref. e.g. for landscaping. This prevents environmental problems due to large scale harvesting of naturally occurring top soil. (16pp DWg.No.0/0)

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